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We send, occasionally, a number of the *Examiner* to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope that by a perusal of it they may be induced to subscribe.

Near the centre of the city of Philadelphia, writes one, may be seen the spot where Penn made his treaty with the Indians. It is in a narrow lane, the granite monument recording the bloodless act is in a ship yard. No railing secures it, and it is surrounded by rubbish. The inscription upon it reads thus—

Treaty Ground  
Between  
Wm. Penn  
and the  
Indian Natives  
1682.  
"Unbroken Faith."  
Penn founded  
1681  
"By deeds of Peace."

Wm. Penn  
Born 1644. Died 1718.  
Placed by the Pa. Society  
A. D. 1827.  
To mark  
The Site of  
The Great Elm Tree.  
Simply said! And how else should great deeds be described? "This," said Voltaire, "was the only treaty ever made without blood, and the only one that never was broken." And should this memorial be left thus in obscurity? It should stand out to be seen of all men, and Pennsylvania should point to it, as one of the proudest monuments of which the world can boast.

If we would prosper and go on prospering, we must be up and at work! There is no such thing as standing still. There is no such thing as prospering when labor is represented in any way. The individual or State must sink if such individual or State feels or believes that steady, intelligent work, is degrading.

And do not the facts—do not actual results—prove this to be true? Let us see if we cannot make this clear to all. Suppose we take the new States of the Union, and compare them—the progress of the Free with the progress of the Slave. This certainly will give us very nearly the truth, especially as we know that Slavery degrades labor, on the one hand, and that Freedom, on the other, dignifies it. And to make this comparison altogether favorable, we will take Missouri—so favored in position, so rich in mineral resources, so abundant in fertile soil.

Sq. miles. Pop. in 1810. Pop. in 1847.  
Missouri, 60,000 23,845 600,000  
Illinois, 59,500 12,829 735,000  
Indiana, 36,000 24,520 960,000  
Michigan, 36,000 4,762 320,000

Here the slave State lags behind the free—Indiana, without a title of the natural advantages of Missouri, without one great city; Michigan, away up in the frozen North, with inferior advantages of climate and soil; Illinois, dependent in part upon her, all distance Missouri. The slave State has no canals, no railroads, no beginning even of a system of internal improvements—no common school system. She grows more hemp, more tobacco, and that is all that can be said in her behalf! But in all else—in the essentials of human progress and human happiness, she is far behind the new States of the West.

The agricultural products show the same results! See—

Wheat. Corn. Potatoes.  
Missouri, 1,525,000 15,625,000 875,000  
Illinois, 4,565,000 25,584,000 2,631,000  
Indiana, 7,044,000 30,625,000 2,680,000  
Michigan, 7,061,000 4,945,000 4,555,000

In proportion to population the free States are far in the advance. They work hard, but "advance" is written upon all their acts. They toil incessantly; but in all they do, "growth" is seen. As years pass, the temple of freedom rises higher and higher, and in it are gathered all the means of human happiness, and there, too, is the certainty of securing in years to come a larger amount of prosperity and progress. But the slave States are stationary or retrograding; wherever slavery is retarding or destroying; weakening or corrupting; and in process of time, if continued, will leave scarce a monument to tell of its existence.

Let us look to it. Let us try and infuse into our new constitution the vitality and energy which freedom alone can impart. Let us emancipate by constitutional means the slaves among us. Let us do justice to them and to ourselves, and our future will be brighter, better for the boon, and we be best in giving.

There is no possible view we can take of slavery—no consideration of policy or of principle which does not deepen and strengthen our convictions of its impolicy and injustice.

Its effects upon mind we have fully considered, though the importance of the topic will admit of repetition.

No poor man, under ordinary circumstances, and no poor man's children, even under favorable circumstances, as a general rule, can receive a good English education in any slave State. In some of our cities, this is not so. In Louisville and in New Orleans much is done for education. But in the slave States, as a whole, white laboring men and their children are, comparatively, untaught, and live and die without receiving the blessings of education. What more grievous wrong than this? Say not that society is not in fault. It is in fault and cannot be excused. Let slavery go, then, rather than the common mind should be neglected—left to grow as it may—live without knowing its powers, or how to use them!

Its effects upon our common progress we have dwelt upon, but this consideration is so essential to demand frequent notice. What is government? Not a machine! Not a stock to be moved or not, as a few may demand. It is, if a good or wise government, a creative power—creative as regards the wants of the people who live under it—creative in all its action, and so much so as to anticipate such wants, to prepare always and steadily for larger progress and ever growth. What is a State? Not the land of which it is composed! Not the rivers, and lakes, and plains, and hills, which lie within its limits! It is the institutions of a country which make a State, which stamp it with a name, which give it character, vitality, expansion, durability. If the government and the laws, in the constitution of a State, mar men's happiness, degrade labor, dishearten or destroy the hopes of the masses, then are they despotic, be they ever so free in name. Where, if this be true, is there good government in the South? Where a prosperous State? In one, and in all the slave States, the few only are well cared for; the few only educated; the few only furnished with means of advancement; the few only properly protected. There is no such thing, therefore, as pro-

gress. Slavery retards the masses; tramples them down into the dust, and keeps them there. Its effects upon material advance are notoriously bad—had beyond the power of any man to depict.

In the free States, the free man finds material things a means only of happiness. He uses them all. There is not a product of earth, nor a power of water, nor a breath of air which he does not bend to his will. The steam engine, panting and puffing, as it works up the raw material, or whirles the traveler from point to point; the water-power, making the whole world tributary—what are these, but the ministers of free labor? What are they but means of wealth and happiness? They are the results of free labor; they belong to it; and free labor, therefore, builds up great and populous States and cities, and great and prosperous people. In the South slaves are our laborers, and where are we? The water-courses run to waste as they dash through our half wilderness lands. We bend not steam nor iron to our will, and yoke them not that they may yield us wealth, or give us power. None of these things do we! But instead, we work three millions of slaves, irresponsible, ignorant, indifferent, idle, and not a year, not a month, not a day, which does not sink us lower and lower in power, which does not extend our poverty, and weaken our vitality.

See how, in consequence, we fall behind the free States, in population and in wealth. Shall we compare our roads? Nature has done something for us. Where it has not, the traveler will find few rougher, and no where harder fare. Shall we compare public improvements? In returns, durability, and amount of expenditure, they are all largely against the slave States. Nay, as to that, it is Northern capital which has constructed half our railroads! Shall we look to the value of landed property, and compare the increase in the free and slave States? This is thought to be a sure test. Monied men, and statesmen say, none is so certain. Let us begin then, in 1798 and take the value according to the best calculations made, of all the houses and lands of the eight slave States, and compare them with the eight free States.

Thus: Value of houses and lands in eight slave States in 1798:  
Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee, \$197,742,557  
Value of houses and lands in eight free States in 1798: New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, \$452,235,780

How do they stand now? Virginia in 1798 valued her real estate at \$71,235,127; in 1839, at \$211,930,538. New York valued her real estate in 1798, at \$100,380,707; in 1839, at \$430,751,273. Virginia 197—5 per cent. increase in forty-one years; New York 329—9 per cent. increase in thirty-seven years. Now, suppose the eight slave and the eight free States to have increased in the same proportion,—the Southern States would in 1839 have been worth, \$588,289,107; the Northern \$1,715,251,618. The free nearly three times as great as the slave!

Let the slave have a larger Territory, better climate, better soil, larger resources! Why continue these calculations? Why dwell on them? Slavery weakens and retards us every way, and we know it. Why not then rid ourselves of it? Why not leave off the incubus? It is monstrous to uphold an institution so malignant; monstrous to submit to such crying an evil; monstrous in the extreme, to seek its perpetuation. Let us, then, break the thrall, and work with all our strength, and all our hearts; by all constitutional means, until emancipation in Kentucky be fully accomplished.

We observe that HENRY HALLAM, the distinguished historian, has just given to the world "Supplemental Notes upon his history of the Middle Ages." Mr. HALLAM has now reached an advanced period in life, and we presume, has no thought of entering upon another extended work. He seems to be perfecting with his own hand those labors, which have made his life honorable, and which will after death be his noblest monument.

The Charleston (Va.) Free Press announces the death, on Sunday, the 29th ult., of an old patriarch, John Packett, Esq., near Smithfield, in that county, aged about ninety-five years. For many years of his life, Mr. Packett was an inmate of Washington's family, and enjoyed the regard and confidence of that great man in an eminent degree.

Rev. B. W. Whidden, of South Carolina, has been appointed Missionary to China, by the Southern Board of Foreign Missions. Since the opening of the ports of China to foreigners, about 70 missionaries of different Protestant churches have enlisted in the work of evangelizing the 300,000,000 in that Pagan empire.

The Lake Superior News of the 21st ult., learns from Lapointe that a savage canoe had taken place between a party of Chippewas and Sioux in the vicinity of Sandy Lake. The Chippewas, about eighty in number, were out as a fishing party and unarmed, when they were surprised by a party of the Sioux, who massacred some seventy of the number, among whom was young Hole-in-the-day. There was much excitement among the Chippewas at the Point, who seemed bent on the most summary vengeance.

The statistics of the annual conference of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, just published, give white members, 334,859; colored do, 137,240; itinerant preachers, 1400; local do, 3143. There are 1737 Congregational Churches in the United States; 1567 ministers, and about 185,200 communicants.

The Washington papers of Thursday bring us the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of August 1st. By this it appears, that the receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending 30th June last, were, from various sources, as nearly as can be now ascertained, \$11,349,039 20; and that the expenditures during the same period were \$13,126,041 91; of which \$6,551,728 49 were on account of the army, and \$2,395,065 12 for the navy.

Counterfeit land warrants have been put in circulation in Northern Illinois and in Wisconsin. A man was recently arrested in Belleville, Ill., for selling several in that place, and having in his possession others.

Mr. Webb, wife of Col. James Watson Webb, editor of the Courier and Enquirer, died at Tarrytown on Monday afternoon.

A Parliamentary return, printed last week, shows that on the 18th of March there were in the union workhouses throughout England and Wales 51,237 children, no less than 26,000 of whom were certainly illegitimate.

In the course of a conversation in the House of Commons, the curious fact was elicited that the streets of London had increased the aggregate number of no less than 200 miles between 1830 and 1848, or at the rate of about 12 miles of street per annum.

Editorial Correspondence.  
DAYTON, Ohio, July 29, 1848.  
The road from Hamilton to this place is along the beautiful valley of the Miami river. The river and the valley are each so delightful, that it is hard to tell whether the valley was placed there to adorn the river, or the river to beautify the valley. The stream presented such a scene of loveliness whenever we approached it, that I told my Ohio friend G—, "the road came up to the river at every beautiful place, in order to show it off—that the river and the road and the people had all conspired to deceive us."

There are advantages in traveling by the stage-coach. Railroad traveling has many charms when the object is merely to go. The locomotive almost has the power that, according to some of the old schoolmen, belonged to the angels—that of going from point to point without passing through space. While in the railroad car you have little opportunity of looking at beautiful scenery. Splendid views twinkle before your eyes; but it seems the only object of animate and inanimate beings to get out of the way as fast as possible. Beasts and trees, birds and brook, all have the appearance of alarm, as the fiery demon at the head of the train, snorting and raging, rushes by them. Everything "clears the way" as it approaches. The sound which at first appeared to you a confused rattling, shapes itself into articulate speech, and you hear the wheels calling out, "vanish! vanish! vanish!" as all the world hastens to obey the order. You feel as if you were whirled along in the car of Destiny, and were too insignificant to have a will. At last the demon utters a savage yell because he is obliged to stop; and when the sound passes from your ears, you find that everything on the way has passed from your mind.

But in the stage coach, you feel that your eyes were made for something else than to be the receptacles of cinders from a locomotive. With three or four fellow travelers, you feel that you have some individuality, and that you are not merely a component part of a great mass. You are carried along, not by an unfeeling iron demon, but by flesh-and-blood beings that, without any violent effort of the imagination, you can suppose to have some sympathy with you.

Our ride up the Miami valley was rendered more interesting from the fact that G— was well acquainted with most of the scenery. We passed places in which he had often "waded the Nile." He told me that we should come to a beautiful grove where he had spent many a happy day, "from morn till dewy eve." When we came to the place, he looked out for his old friends of the forest, but they were all gone. The woodman's axe had been more fatal among the leafy tenants of the forest than the guillotine among the tenants of the city. I sympathized with the sorrow expressed in his countenance, for I had often looked in vain for friends of my own. In G—'s own language:

"Changing, forever changing! So depart  
The glories of the old majestic woods;  
So pass the pride and grandeur of fields,  
The growth of ages, and the bloom of days,  
Into the dust of centuries."

The beautiful valley through which we passed is filled with enterprising farmers. It has never been blighted by the foot of the slave, as so many of the finest portions of our country have been. Wherever the slave scatters the grains of corn he sows at the same time the invisible seeds of death. The crop from the later may ripen slowly, but it is sure to ripen. Wherever the slave strikes the hoe a subtle poison penetrates the ground, and its effects may sooner or later be seen in the withering vegetation. All along the Miami valley, thriving villages bear witness to the fertility of the country and the industry of the inhabitants. When you look around it seems as if the superabundant energy of the soil had concentrated itself in different spots, and villages had sprang forth from the ground. I thought of Spenser's Charioteer feeding the multitude of babes that were sporting about her.

"She was a woman in her freshest age,  
Of wondrous beauty, and of bounteous rare,  
With goodly grace and comely personage,  
That was on earth not easy to compare."

Dayton is one of the most beautiful towns I ever saw. The streets are very wide, Main street being one hundred and thirty-two feet in width, and most of the others one hundred. These streets, when properly set with trees, will be very delightful. A great deal of architectural taste is shown in the houses. All the fine dwellings are tastefully ornamented with shrubbery.

When we were entering the town, I saw an unfinished building, the beautiful proportions of which filled my mind at once with a sense of harmony. Its disappearance from our sight was like the passing of Longfellow's Evangeline—

"It seemed like the ceasing of eloquent music."

This beautiful building is the Dayton Court House. We have paid several visits to it, and every time we have come to it with increased admiration. The architect seems to have aimed at nothing striking. The building is a Grecian temple, having six Ionic columns in front, nine antae on each side, and two columns and four antae in the rear. It is built of the beautiful Dayton stone. The estimated cost is \$62,000. It will probably cost \$75,000, and will be cheap at that. The citizens of Dayton have shown their taste in rejecting everything that is not perfectly simple. I hope they will have no more to do with it, which to me would be introducing into a passage of perfect harmony a discordant note, sounding above all the rest.

One of the gentlemanly editors of the Dayton Journal, yesterday took an eighteen miles ride to the country to Ludlow Falls, of which we had heard. We had in view for a considerable part of the time, the beautiful valley of Mad river; but did not descend into it. The water does not fall any great distance, but in high water the scenery must be fine. There is a deep pool below the Falls, besides an excellent place for taking a shower-bath. To keep out of the water was more than we could do; but we had no towels. The proprietor of the mill was standing near us, and I urged G— to make a trial of Buckeye hospitality. "Will he let us have a towel, I wonder?" "Aye, there's the rub." G— seemed afraid of the result, and I ventured myself. I timidly asked the gentleman if he supposed I could get a towel at the house. "Certainly," replied he instantly. "I will go and get one." "I can go myself." "Oh, no," he answered, and started immediately. Thus you see how well Buckeye hospitality stood the test.

About Dayton are to be seen many large beards hanging down to the breast. Above these beards are honest-looking faces which belong to the sect of the Dunkers. Our friend of the Dayton Journal related an incident which illustrates their character. He had a store which was of no use to him, and offered it for sale at what he considered a low price. A Dunker, whom he did not know, bought the store, and paid the demanded price. Some time afterward, the Dunker came into the office, and seeing his face was not remembered, said:

"Don't you recollect that I bought a store of you?"

"Oh, yes, I remember you now."

"Well, if that store isn't so good as you thought it was, will you return me a part of the price?"

"No, I can't return you anything; I know it is a good store, and I sold it very low. If it does not do well, you have not given it a fair trial."

"But I have given it a fair trial, and I find it worth three dollars more than I gave you—I have called to pay it."

"No, I am not willing to take the money. You gave me what I asked, and I am perfectly satisfied."

"But I must pay you this money; it is justly yours, and it would be wrong in me to keep it. I should not be able to sleep if I kept your money; you must take it."

"To secure the enjoyment of sound slumbers to this worthy man, our friend was obliged to take the money."

Dayton contains between 13,000 and 14,000 inhabitants. It is in a fine valley surrounded by beautiful hills. The cemetery about a mile from the city, is tastefully laid out on rolling ground. It furnishes pleasing evidence of the taste of the citizens of this beautiful town. It must take away part of the fear of death to feel that the body is to repose in so beautiful a spot. The unpleasant fear of ghosts, which exists even in some highly cultivated minds, has been fostered by the disagreeable appearance of our grave-yards. But in so lovely a place as this, the most superstitious mind in the darkest midnight could scarcely have a feeling of dread. The forms of the departed would appear to him as pleasing visions.

This city has great educational advantages. The Cooper Female Academy is a fine edifice, and the school is one of the best in the whole country. The principal, Mr. E. E. Barney, is ever met, and his whole soul is devoted to the cause in which he is engaged. The boys' school of Mr. Williams has a very high reputation, which I have no doubt is well deserved. The public school edifices are fine buildings. There is here a hydraulic canal, which brings the waters of Mad river to the numerous manufacturing establishments, which are in a highly flourishing state, and consists of 7 Oil Mills, 5 machine shops, 4 flour mills, 4 iron foundries, 4 saw mills, 3 paper mills, 2 cotton mills, 2 woolen factories, 2 brass foundries, 2 turning and sawing machines, 1 edge tool factory, 1 lat and peg factory, 1 saw factory, 1 threshing machine factory, 1 manufactory of wool-machinery, 1 planing machine, 1 gun-barrel manufactory, 1 reaper saw, and one corn mill. The fourth paper mill is about to be erected. But my letter is already too long.

N. B.  
SIXBORO, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1848.  
I cannot tell you anything about the road from Dayton to this place, for we traveled it in the night, and I passed my time in making ineffectual attempts to sleep. At Dayton we were permitted to see a copy of a speech, the delivery of which, several years ago, forms a kind of era in the history of the place. I was particularly affected by one of the expressions. Speaking of Gen. Washington, the orator says: "Morse's arms could never complain of his indecency." The only mental operation of which I was conscious during the ride was an effort to penetrate the meaning of this mystic passage. In my half-dreaming state, I came to the conclusion that it was equivalent in meaning to a celebrated expression in the speech of a Louisville orator, "He never dilapidated into lethargy."

Springfield is beautifully situated on rolling ground. It contains, I believe, between 3,000 and 4,000 inhabitants, who show the same industrious habits that are seen in the other towns of Ohio through which we have passed. Every thing has the appearance of activity. There are very few idlers in this hive.

About half a mile from the town, in the woods, is Wittenburg College, an institution established by the German Lutheran church. The buildings are not finished, and it has already 108 students. The college edifice is in a beautiful situation, but I am afraid the authorities are cutting down too many of the forest trees. I wish a Dryad could be placed beneath each tree, who, by her supplications, should induce the woodman to spare the tree. Indeed, I should have no objection if some of our forests were guarded, as was the Enchanted Forest in Tasso, by demons, and some magician, more powerful than even Ismeno, should give them instructions—

"Keep ye this forest well, keep every tree;  
Remember I give you them, and truly said:  
As ye reap a profit shall be clothed and fed.  
With trembling fear make all the Christiane heed  
When they presume to cut these cedars off."

If I had the management of the matter, I think I could devise something that would disempower Tancréd.

We arrived at this place on Saturday evening. The next morning we went to the residence of the widow of the late John M. Gallagher. When we entered the parlour, we saw a little coffin lying upon the table, containing the body of Nora, the youngest child which Mr. Gallagher left behind him. One year ago the father was alive, and the foot of death had never crossed his threshold. Since that time he has gone to the spirit-land, and three of his little ones have joined him. After some religious services, we laid to rest the remains of the little Nora. And now, in the language of an old author of the Middle Ages, she "has begun to live, and ceased to die."

It would have pleased me to have seen little Nora's remains laid in a cemetery as beautiful as that of Dayton. But the grave-yard at Springfield is a far different place. The stranger who goes out from the beautiful town, is surprised to find so little taste—or rather, so great want of taste—shown in the selection of the ground. I learn, too, that the citizens had an opportunity of procuring a delightful place by the side of the beautiful Lagoons, that flows by the town. I cannot see why the present ground was chosen, except that it is near the railroad and the turnpike road. For my own part, I should consider a facility of access to such a place a decided disadvantage; I should wish my body to be as long as possible in reaching it. It is to be hoped that some of the enterprising citizens of Springfield will open a private cemetery in another place. All who cherish the memory of their departed friends, would soon remove their remains.

I was much struck with the regret which the citizens of this town show for the loss of Mr. Gallagher. All with whom I have conversed, seem to consider the loss irreparable. He was active in everything that concerned the interests of his fellow-men. In every moral and religious movement, he was among the foremost. For five years, in succession, he served his fellow-citizens in the State Legislature. During the last two sessions he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, where his abilities as a presiding officer commanded the respect of all parties. The children of the Sunday School, of the First Baptist Church, of Springfield, have determined to raise a monument as an expression of regard for him, as their Superintendent. No one seems to think his place can ever be filled.

"Peace be with thee, O our brother,  
In the Spirit-land!  
Vainly look we for another  
In thy place to stand."

N. B.  
Rev. Moses Stuart, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Andover Theological Seminary, has resigned in consequence of ill health. Rev. B. B. Edwards has been elected to fill the vacancy.

Horace Greeley is one of a list of six in New York who have subscribed \$500 each to the fund for Irish Emancipation.

A new History of England, from the time of James II. by Thomas Babington Macaulay, is in press.

The volume before us is composed principally of Mr. Clay's writings on the subject of slavery. The name of Cassius M. Clay is intimately connected with the history of the anti-slavery movement, and his writings are, of course, full of interest to all who think upon the subject. Many will find in this volume, as we do, sentiments at variance with their own; yet we believe all who read the book will accord to the author the character of a sincere lover of truth. All will find in the volume "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn," and many will say with Mr. Greeley that "there are passages and pages in Mr. Clay's writings which have rarely been excelled in vigor, in forecast, or in true eloquence."

The work is published in excellent style by the Harpers. It is for sale in this city at the bookstore of M. A. Maxwell.

Our readers will remember that, some time ago, we gave an extract of considerable length from this work, the manuscript of which had been placed in our hands. We believe that all who read the extract agreed with us in the high opinion we expressed of its merits. Mr. Norriss has shown himself a gentleman of great talents and attainments, and Kentuckians should be proud of him. This book will be read throughout this State at least. Those who have read "The Post and its Legacies" are sure that its author could not write anything unworthy of being read.

Mr. G. W. Noble has published the work in good style.

Mrs. Kirkland's Union Magazine, and Godey's Ladies' Book for August, are on our table. The embellishments strike us as being even better than usual, while their literary contributions are worthy of their previous high character.

The Melungeons. We give to-day another amusing and characteristic sketch from a letter of our intelligent and strictly correspondent, sojourning at present in one of the seldom-visited nooks hid away in our mountains.

"You must know that within some ten miles of this Owl's nest, there is a watering-place, known hereabouts as 'Black-water Springs.' It is situated in a narrow gorge, scarcely half a mile wide from Powell's Mountain and the Copper Ridge, and is, as you may suppose, almost inaccessible. A hundred men could defend the place against even a Mexican army. Now this gorge and the tops and sides of the adjoining mountains are inhabited by a singular species of the human animal called Melungeons.

The legend of their history, which they carefully preserve, is this. A great many years ago, these mountains were settled by a society of Portuguese adventurers, men and women—who came from the long-shore parts of Virginia, that they might be freed from the restraints and drawbacks imposed upon them by any form of government. These people made themselves friendly with the Indians, and freed, as they were, from every kind of social government, they uprooted all conventional forms of society and lived in a delightful Utopia of their own creation, tramping upon the marriage relation, despising all forms of religion and subsisting upon corn, the only possible product of the soil and the game of the woods. These intermixed with the Indians, and subsequently their descendants, after the first advances of the whites into this part of the State) with the negroes and the whites, thus forming the present race of Melungeons. They are tall, straight, well-formed people, of a dark complexion, with Circassian features but woolly heads and other similar appendages of our negro. They are privileged voters in the State in which they live, and thus, you may perceive, are accredited citizens of the Commonwealth. They are brave but quarrelsome, and are hospitable and generous to strangers. They have no preachers among them, and are almost without any knowledge of a Supreme Being. They are married by the established forms, but husband and wife separate at pleasure, without meeting with any reproach or disgrace from their friends. They are remarkably unchaste, and want of chastity on the part of the females is no bar to their marrying. They have but little association with their neighbors, carefully preserving their identity as a race, or class, or whatever you may call it; and are in every respect, save that they are under the State government, a separate and distinct people. This is no traveler's story. They are really what I tell you, without abating or setting down aught in malice. They are behind their neighbors in the arts. They use oxen instead of horses in their agricultural attempts, and their implements of husbandry are chiefly made by themselves of wood. They are, without exception, poor and ignorant, but apparently happy.

Having thus given you a correct geographical and scientific history of the people, I will proceed with my own adventures.

The Doctor was, as usual, my *compagnon de voyage*, and we stopped at "Old Vandy's" the "hostelry of the vicinage. Old Vandy is the 'chief cook and bottle-washer' of the Melungeons, and is really a very clever fellow; but his hotel savors strongly of that peculiar perfume that one may find in the sleeping-rooms of our negro servants, especially on a close, warm, summer's evening. We arrived at Vandy's in the spirit of supper, and that despatched, we went to the spring, where were assembled several rule book huts, and a small sprinkling of "the natives," together with a fiddle and other preparations for a dance. Shoes, stockings and coats were unknown luxuries among them,—at least, we saw none.

The dance was engaged in with right hearty good will, and would have put to the blush the tame steps of our beaus. Among the participants was a very tall, raw-boned dame with her two garments fluttering readily in the amorous night breeze, whose black eyes were lit up with an unusual fire, either from repeated visits to the nearest lat, behind the door of which was placed an open-mouthed stone jar of new-made corn-whisky, and in which was a gourd, with a 'deuce a bit' of sugar at all, and no water nearer than the spring. Nearest her on the right was a lank, lantern-jawed, high cheeked, long-legged fellow, who seemed similarly elevated. Near these two, Jord. Bilson, (that was he) and Syl Varmin, (that was she), were destined to afford the amusement of the evening; for Jord in cutting the pigeon-wing, chanced to light from one of his aerial flights right upon the ponderous pedal appendage of Syl, a compliment which this amiable lady seemed in no way disposed to accept kindly.

"Jord Bilson," said the tender Syl, "I'll thank you to keep your damned heels off my feet."

"Oh, Jord's feet, are so tarred big he can't manage 'em all by himself," suggested some pacificator near by.

"He'll have to keep 'em off his feet," suggested Syl, "or I'll shorten 'em for him."

"Now look ye here, Syl Varmin," answered Jord, somewhat nettled at both remarks, "I didn't go to tread on your feet, but I don't want you to be cutting up any rusties about it. You're nothing but a cross-grained critter any how."

"And you're a damned Melungen!"

"Well, if I am, I ain't nigger-Melungen any how—I'm Indian-Melungen, and that's more 'an 'yon is."

"See here, Jord," said Syl, now highly nettled, "I'll give you a dollar if you'll go out on the grass and fight it out!"

Jord snatched faintly and demurred, adding— "Go home, Syl, and look under your pincushion and see if you can't find a bed eaten the hair of these-here you stole from Vandy."

"And you go to Sow's cave, Jord Bilson, if it comes to that, and see how many shucks you got off that corn you tuck from Peter Jomen. Will you take the dollar?"

Jord now seemed about to consent, and Syl reduced the premium by one half, and finally came down to a quarter, and then Jord began to offer a quarter, a half and finally a dollar; but Syl's prudence equalled his, and seeing that neither was likely to accept, we returned to our hotel, and were informed by old Vandy that the sight we had witnessed was no "unusual one."

The boys and girls was just having a little fun. And so it proved, for about midnight we were awakened by a loud noise of contending parties in fierce combat, and, rising and looking out from the chimks of our hut, we saw the whole party engaged in a grand melee; rising above the din of all which, was the harsh voice of Syl Varmin, calling out—

"Stand back here, Sal Fraxer, and let me do the rest of the beaten of Jord Bilson, I ain't forgot his hoofs yet!"

The melee closed and we retired again, and by breakfast next morning all hands were reconciled, and the stone jar was replenished out of the mutual pocket, and peace and quiet ruled where so lately all had been recriminations and blows.

After breakfast, just such as the supper had been at old Jack's, save only that here we had a table, we started for Clinch River for a day's fishing, where other and yet more amusing incidents awaited us. But as I have dwelt upon this early part of the journey longer than I intended, you must wait till the next letter for the concluding incidents.

New England Coal. The Blackstone Coal Company are prosecuting their mining enterprise at Valley Falls, R. I. They raise about 60 tons per day. The quality of the coal, it is said, is improving very fast, and is, for all practical purposes, very good. It is somewhat softer than the Pennsylvania, of equal specific gravity, and an equal proportion of carbon.

Kentucky Election. We shall give the full returns of the election, as soon as they are received. In the meantime we may state, that Mr. Crittenden is elected Governor by a majority of 6,000 to 10,000, and that the Legislature is Whig as usual. The vote in favor of the school-tax is unprecedentedly large.

Crops in Ireland. A private letter received in New York from Cork, dated July 10th says:



**VEGETABLE EXTRACT**  
 medy that can be relied on for the per-  
 Spinal Complaints, Spasmodic Con-  
 of the Nerves, Nervous or Sick  
 Tremors, Nervous Affections, Apoplexy,  
 General Debility, Deficiency of Ner-  
 cal Energy, and all Nervous Disorders,  
 and dreadful of all diseases that ever affect  
 the human system.  
 Price, 25 Cts. per Bottle.  
 Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medi-  
 cine.  
 Beware of cheap imitations.  
 J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

would impress it upon the minds of the  
the Vegetable Extract is the only remedy  
that can be relied on for the permanent  
at dreadful of all diseases. As its ten-  
sity, wisdom and death, the most

**KIDNEY PHYSICIANS**

all as those of our own country, and  
sleepy incurable. And it has been so  
many, until this most important of all dis-  
eases by Doctor S. HART, nearly sixteen  
years, which time it has been performing

**REMARKABLE CURES**

and has acquired a reputation which time  
Physicians of unclouded skill and ex-

the weakness and estimation of the world improves it upon the minds of the Vegetable Extract is the only remedy that can be relied on for the permanent cure of all diseases. As its tenacity is dreadful of all diseases. As its tenacity, weakness and death, the most common (LUPULI, PULMONI) as well as those of our own country, have leaps incurable. And it has been so many, until this most important of all diseases by Doctor S. HART, nearly sixteen years which time it has been performing a remarkable cures and has acquired a reputation which time Physicians of unbroken skill and experience of various denominations, as well as eminent citizens all unite in recommending its truly valuable merits to their patients and friends who are thus afflicted, as the most efficacious and safe.

**EPILEPTIC FITS.**  
years and six months, cured by the use of the Vegetable Extract.

During remarkable case of the son of Wm. O. of Philadelphia, afflicted with Epilepsy seven years, cured by the use of the Vegetable Extract, consulting the most eminent physicians, expending for medicine and medical treatment, three thousand dollars, returned to his country, in a few days, cured, with a very benefit whatever, and was cured of the disease.

**VEGETABLE EXTRACT.**  
Prepared by Dr. H. H. H.

the weakness and exhaustion of the mind improve it upon the minds of the Vegetable Extract is the only remedy that can be relied on for the permanent and dreadful of all diseases. As its tenacity, madness and death, the most

**SKILFUL PHYSICIANS**  
As well as those of our own country, have all been deeply interested. And I do not mean to say, until this most important of all diseases by Doctor S. HART, nearly eleven years which time it has been performing a

**REMARKABLE CURE**  
And has acquired a reputation while time Physicians of many countries and of various denominations, as well as of prominent citizens all unite in recommending this truly valuable medicine to their patients and friends who are thus afflicted, as the

**EPILEPTIC FITS.**  
In ten years and six months, cured by the use of this wonderful medicine.

Having remarkable case of the son of Wm. of Philadelphia, afflicted with Epilepsy seven years, and cured by the use of this medicine, traveling through England, Scotland, Germany, consulting the most eminent physicians, and expending for medical advice, three thousand dollars, returned to this country, in November last, without any benefit whatever, and was cured

**THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT.**  
HART'S LETTER to Dr. HART:—  
Having three thousand dollars for medicine and traveling expenses, I was advised to take a tour in Europe, and to consult the most eminent physicians there in my case; they examined him and prescribed medicine, but remained there three months without the least change for the better, and returned home and fifty dollars, pocketed by the doctor, and that I received was their opinion of my case was hopeless.

**POSITIVELY INCURABLE.**  
In England, traveled through Scotland, Germany, and returned home in the month of April, with my son as far as I was cured. I saw your advertisement in one of the papers, and concluded to try Hart's Vegetable Extract, your statement of the cure of some of twenty and thirty years standing, you I am not sorry I did so, as by the use of the Vegetable Extract my son was cured.

RESPECTFULLY,  
Wm. S. HART.

the weakness and exhaustion of the mind improve it upon the minds of the Vegetable Extract is the only remedy that can be relied on for the permanent and dreadful of all diseases. As its use is safety, madness and death, the most

**UNSKILFUL PHYSICIANS.**  
As well as those of our country, have been rendered incurable. And it has been so many, until this most important of all diseases by Doctor S. HART, nearly sixteen years which time it has been performing a

**REMARKABLE CURES.**  
And has acquired a reputation which time Physicians of various denominations, as well as eminent citizens all unite in recommending its truly valuable medicine to their patients and friends who are thus afflicted, as the

**EPILEPTIC FITS.**  
In years and six months, cured by the use of the Vegetable Extract.

And has performed a remarkable case of the son of Wm. S. of Philadelphia, afflicted with Epilepsy seven years, and had been suffering from England, Scotland, Germany, not consulting any physician, but expending for medicine, medical treaters, three thousand dollars, returned to this country, in the hope of finding any benefit whatever, and was cured by the use of the Vegetable Extract.

**THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT.**  
I have the honor to Dr. Hart:—over three letters to Dr. Hart:—your endorsement. I was advised to take a tour in him, which I did. I first visited England, and the most eminent physicians there in; they examined him and prescribed various remedies, but he remained incurable. I then changed for the better, which cost me and fifty dollars, pocketed by the doctor. The most that I needed was the Vegetable Extract, and was cured.

**PERMANENTLY INCURABLE.**  
In England, traveled through Scotland, France, and returned home in the month of May, with my son as far from being cured as I saw your advertisement in one of the papers, and concluded to try Hart's Vegetable Extract. Your statements and certificates of recovery of twenty years of this disease assure me I am not sorry I did so, as the Vegetable Extract alone has been restorative.

**PERFECT HEALTH.**  
I am as far gone as to unfit him for his former life, with the prospect now before him of health and usefulness for the next 27 years 6 months of this time has cost him this most dreadful of diseases, but he is now enjoying good health.

Without words I don't believe in. To be grateful to you for the cure of my son, who has cost me one hundred dollars, I have no doubt as this another and quite a different kind of gratitude, I will be most diligent in interest on the debt in advance. Yours, very respectfully,

**WILLIAM SECORE.**

**REMARKABLE CURE performed by Hart's Vegetable Extract.**  
—It is with no small degree of gratification to announce to you the complete recovery of my daughter, who was afflicted. At the age of six years, (her age at the time of her affliction) she was

the weakness and exhaustion of the  
 world impress it upon the minds of the  
 Vegetable Extract is for the only remedy  
 that can be relied on for the permanent  
 cure of all diseases. As its use  
 is healthy, harmless and death, the most  
**SKILLFUL PHYSICIANS**  
 can see as these of our own country, have  
 been made incurable. And it has been  
 by Doctor S. HART, nearly sixteen  
 hundred times it has been performing a  
**REMARKABLE CURE**  
 has acquired a reputation which time  
 of various denominations, as well as  
 eminent citizens all unite in recommend-  
 ing truly valuable medicine to their pa-  
 triots and friends who are thus afflicted, as the  
**EPILEPTIC FITS.**  
 years and six months, cured by the use  
 of the Vegetable Extract.  
 a remarkable case of the son of Wm.  
 of Philadelphia, afflicted in the year  
 twenty-seven years and six months,  
 following through England, Scotland, Ger-  
 many, consulting the most eminent  
 expending for medicine, medical treat-  
 ment, three thousand dollars, returned  
 to this country, in a worse condition  
 than when he left, and was cured  
 by the Vegetable Extract.  
 Dr. Hart's Letter to Dr. Hart.—  
 ever three thousand dollars for medicine  
 and attendance. I was advised to take a tour  
 in Italy, which I did, and visited Eng-  
 land and the most eminent physicians there;  
 they examined him and prescribed  
 but he remained there for some time, and  
 change for the better, which cost me  
 and fifty dollars more, and was cured  
 by the use of the Vegetable Extract. His  
 case was hopeless, and  
 of England, traveled through Scotland,  
 and returned home in the month  
 of, with my son as far from being cured  
 as I saw your advertisement in the  
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 ble Extract. Your statements and certificates  
 of recovery of twenty and thirty years  
 of cure, I am not sorry I did so, as  
 the Vegetable Extract alone has been restor-  
 ed.  
**PURE PERFECT HEALTH**  
 was so far gone as to unfit him for  
 any rest, with the prospect now of his  
 health and usefulness. He is now 39  
 years of age, and has been cured of  
 this time has been cured of all diseases,  
 and is now the most healthy of men,  
 and enjoying good health.  
 without weak or feeble. I am  
 to be grateful to you to one thing, and  
 as you on hundred dollars, I have no doubt  
 that this medicine will give a different  
 of gratitude, I will owe you, but please  
 not as interest on the debt in advance.  
 Yours, very respectfully  
**WILLIAM SCORE.**  
**Remarkable Cure performed by**  
**Hart's Vegetable Extract.**  
 It is with no small degree of gratifica-  
 tion to announce to the public the  
 health of my daughter, by the use of your  
 Extract. At the age of six years, she was  
 was first attacked with this  
 called Epileptic Fit; and until she com-  
 menced the use of your Vegetable Ex-  
 tract, she suffered severely, and so severely  
 as to threaten her life, and render her insane.  
**Editor,**  
 announced her incurable, and could do  
 her. We had almost despaired of a  
 cure, until the use of your Vegetable Ex-  
 tract, we determined to try it. It has  
 it has exceeded our most sanguine ex-  
 pectations. She is now free from all dis-  
 eases, and is as healthy as ever.  
**Perfect Health.**  
 the first distress of seeing her, and of as-  
 sured that the case, which was a  
 of addressing a letter to me, post  
 office, two miles from the village of  
 Rochester, New York.  
 O. C. DENLOW, Yonkers, N. Y.  
**Simony upon Testimony,**

[illegible][illegible]

would improve it upon the minds of the  
 the Vegetable Extract is the only remedy  
 can be relied on for the permanent  
 and dreadful of all diseases. As its in-  
 curability, madness and death, the most  
**SCALP PHYSICIANS**  
 have been cured in this country, with  
 epilepsy incurable. And it has been  
 many, until this most important of all dis-  
 eases by Doctor S. HART, nearly sixteen  
 which time it has been performing a  
**REMARKABLE CURES**  
 and has acquired a reputation which time  
 Physicians of various denominations, as well as  
 eminent citizens all unite in recommend-  
 ing its truly valuable medicine to their pa-  
 and friends who are thus afflicted, as the

**EPILEPTIC FITS.**  
 years and six months, cured by the use  
 of this medicine.  
 I received remarkable care of the son of Wm.  
 of Philadelphia, afflicted with Epilepsy  
 seven years and six months, who was  
 suffering through England, Scotland, Ger-  
 man, consulting the most eminent phy-  
 sicians, and expending for medicine, medical treat-  
 ment, three thousand dollars, returned  
 to this country, in the hope of being  
 cured by any benefit whatever, and was cured

**IS A VALUABLE EXTRACT.**  
 Dr. S. Hart's Letter to Dr. Hart.—  
 Three thousand dollars of the medicine  
 I was afflicted to take a tour  
 him, which I did, and I tried every  
 and the most eminent physicians I then  
 they examined him and prescribed  
 remained there, but without any  
 change for the better, which cost me  
 of twenty and fifty dollars, pocketed by the  
 the most that I needed was their op-  
 case was hopeless, and was

**PERMANENTLY INCURABLE.**  
 In England, traveled through Scotland,  
 France, and returned home in the month  
 of, with my son as far from being cured  
 I saw your advertisement in one of the  
 papers, and concluded to try Hart's Vegeta-  
 ble Extract, your statements and certificates of  
 cures, and I am assured that I am not sorry I did so, as by  
 the Vegetable Extract alone he was restored.

**PERFECT HEALTH.**  
 I am so far gone as to unfit him for  
 fully restored, with the prospect now he  
 health is as useful as I try the use of your  
 of 27 years 6 months of this time has  
 this most dreadful of diseases, but  
 enjoying good health.  
 without works I don't believe. To  
 grateful to you for the cure, and as I  
 one hundred dollars, I have no doubt  
 at this another and quite a different  
 of gratitude, I still feel it my duty  
 as interest on the debt in advance.  
 Yours, very respectfully,  
**WILLIAM SECORE.**  
 Dear, remarkable Cure performed by  
 Hart's Vegetable Extract.  
 It is with no small degree of gratifica-  
 tion to announce to you the complete  
 of my daughter, who was afflicted with  
 of your oil. At the age of six years, (her age  
 now is 12), she was seized with the dis-  
 called Epileptic Fit; and until she be-  
 the Extract, she suffered with attacks of  
 frequently, and so severely, that she was  
 from the throne, and render her insane.—  
**Idiotic.**  
 pronounced her incurable, and could do  
 for her. We had almost despaired of a  
 of the remarkable cures performed  
 Extract, we determined to give it a  
 it has exceeded all our expectations, and  
 its use is freed from a most dreadful  
 restored to

**Perfect Health.**  
 the feel distress of seeing her, and of as-  
 particulars of the case, such which say be  
 feeling on or addressing me, I will be glad  
 residence, two miles from the village of  
 Chester, New York.  
 C. C. DENISON, Yonkers, N. Y.  
**Testimony upon Testimony,**  
 to the almost miraculous efficacy of this  
 medicine. Read the following letter  
 W. MONROE, of Guilford, Ohio, one of  
 best physicians in that State.  
 Guilford, Ohio, August 17th, 1846.  
 In the case of Humanity:  
 is with no small degree of pleasure that  
 I announce to you the complete cure of  
 medicine in cases of Epilepsy. I have  
 four instances in this vicinity, and it has  
 successful in all three, and is now cured  
 is radically cured. The fourth one re-  
 sulted in the death of the patient, and so  
 of the medicine, but when I saw an article  
 in your paper, so much for the relief of suffering hu-  
 manity, my duty is rendered plain, and I  
 saying, that as soon as the Faculty are  
 with the real remedy, and I will be glad  
 their eyes against prejudice, and lend you

the myself, yours, sincerely,  
 W. L. MONROE, of M. D.  
 New York.  
 to the following persons who have  
 tried Hart's Vegetable Extract;  
 afflicted nine years, 171 Grand street,  
 afflicted seven years, 21 Dover street,  
 afflicted, afflicted nine years, East Brooklyn,  
 New York Custom House.  
 afflicted twenty years, 103 Broadway,  
 afflicted twenty years, Yorkville,  
 afflicted twelve years, 121 Hammer-  
 street,  
 afflicted twenty-three years, 73 No-  
 street,  
 afflicted four years, 174 Delancy street,  
 afflicted twenty-eight years, Green-  
 street,  
 34 East Broadway, N. Y.  
 of the U. S. Navy.  
 of the Jennings, State street, Bridgeport,  
 made to—  
 of Taggart, West Davenport, N. Y.  
 of Bushnell, Baltimore, Md.  
 of Rogers, 100 Water street, New York.  
 may be called upon or addressed, Pres-  
 chairman of the Valley, the leading Pres-  
 of the West, published in Cincinnati,

**Care for Fits.**  
 of patent medicines, our readers are  
 an excluded from our columns for several  
 objections to them are  
 in favor of our secret and  
 cures remedies for "the ills that flesh is heir  
 to."  
 our impostures are often practiced on the  
 the vendors of such medicine.  
 are often induced to purchase, and recom-  
 mend them to their themselves without dis-  
 cerning the difference between the remedy  
 to their injury, many times, an evil, by  
 the remedy to the cure of the disease.

could impress it upon the minds of the  
the Vegetable Extract is the only remedy  
that can be relied on for the permanent  
and dreadful of all diseases. As its use  
safety, wisdom and death, the most  
**SKILLFUL PHYSICIANS**  
of the country, have, in every country,  
suffering incurable. And it has been so  
many, until this most important of all dis-  
eases by Doctor S. Hart, nearly fifteen  
which time it has been performing a  
**REMARKABLE CURE**  
and has acquired a reputation which time  
of various denominations, as well as  
eminent citizens all unite in recommend-  
ing its truly valuable medicine to their pa-  
tients and friends who are thus afflicted, as the  
**EPILEPTIC FITS.**  
In years and six months, cured by the use  
of this medicine.  
The following remarkable case is one of Wm.  
of Philadelphia, who was afflicted with Epilep-  
sies twenty-seven years and six months, and  
suffering through England, Scotland, Ger-  
many, and the continent, without success, ex-  
panding for medicine, medical treat-  
ment, three thousand dollars, returned  
to this country, in the hope of finding  
any benefit whatever, and was cured  
by the use of the Vegetable Extract.  
The owner's Letter to Dr. Hart.—  
"Over three thousand dollars for medicine  
and attendance. I was advised to take a tour  
in Europe, where I visited the most famous  
and the most eminent physicians there in  
order, they examined him and prescribed  
various remedies, but he remained there in-  
curable. I then changed for the better, which cost me  
one hundred and fifty dollars, pocketed by the  
most that I received. It was their opin-  
ion that my case was hopeless, and  
**PERMANENTLY INCURABLE.**  
I left England, traveled through Scotland,  
France, and returned home in the month  
of May, with my son as far from being cured  
as I saw your advertisement in the papers,  
and concluded to try Hart's Vegeta-  
ble Extract, your statements and certificates of  
cures of some of twenty and thirty years  
and assure you I am not sorry I did so, as by  
the use of the Vegetable Extract alone he was cured.  
**PERFECT HEALTH.**  
I was so far gone as to unfit him for  
his former restored, with three months of  
health and usefulness. He is now 25  
years, 27 years 6 months of this time has  
with this most dreadful disease, and he is  
enjoying good health.  
I am without words I don't believe in. To  
be grateful to you for this thing, and to  
you on hundred dollars, I have no doubt  
as this another case of the kind, and I am  
of gratitude, I still owe you, but please  
not as interest on the debt in advance.  
Yours, very respectfully,  
**WILLIAM SECORE.**  
**Remarkable Cure performed by  
Hart's Vegetable Extract.**  
It is with no small degree of gratifica-  
tion that I announce to you the complete  
cure of my daughter, by the use of your  
Extract. At the age of six years, (her age at  
the time) she was first seized with the  
called Epileptic Fit; and with attacks she com-  
menced the Extract, the use of which  
cured her, and so severely to threaten her  
from its effects, and render her insane.—  
**Idiotic.**  
I was so far gone as to unfit her for  
her. We had almost despaired of a  
cure of the remarkable cure performed  
by the use of your Extract. It is with no  
small degree of gratification that I an-  
nounce to you the complete cure of my  
daughter, by the use of your Extract. It  
has exceeded our most sanguine ex-  
pectations, and she is freed from the most dreadful  
disease.  
**Perfect Health.**  
The most desirous of seeing her, and of as-  
certaining the cause of the cure, much which may be  
of use to our children, and to our friends.  
residence, two miles from the village of  
Chester, New York.  
**O. C. SLEW, Yonkers, N. Y.**  
**Testimony upon Testimony,**  
to the almost miraculous effect of this  
medicine. Read the following letter  
from  
J. Monroe, of Galliford, Ohio, one of  
the most physicians in that place:  
Galliford, Ohio, August 17th, 1846.  
It is in the case of Humanity:  
I am with no small degree of pleasure that I  
announce to you the complete triumph of  
the medicine in cases of Epilepsy. I have  
seen instances in which the use of this medicine  
has been successful in all. Three of the patients, I  
have seen radically cured. The fourth one re-  
mains, and will, I think, be cured. I am re-  
luctant to be in the habit of prescribing or recom-  
mending this medicine, but when I see an article  
in the papers for the use of the Vegetable Ex-  
tract, I feel it my duty to recommend it, and  
I am saying, that as soon as the Faculty are  
cured, they will be cured, and so severely to threaten  
their eyes against prejudice, and lend you  
the use of the Vegetable Extract, your statements  
and certificates of cures of some of twenty and  
thirty years and assure you I am not sorry I did  
so, as by the use of the Vegetable Extract alone  
he was cured.  
**PERFECT HEALTH.**  
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his former restored, with three months of  
health and usefulness. He is now 25  
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enjoying good health.  
I am without words I don't believe in. To  
be grateful to you for this thing, and to  
you on hundred dollars, I have no doubt  
as this another case of the kind, and I am  
of gratitude, I still owe you, but please  
not as interest on the debt in advance.  
Yours, very respectfully,  
**WILLIAM SECORE.**  
**Remarkable Cure performed by  
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the time) she was first seized with the  
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mains, and will, I think, be cured. I am re-  
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menced the Extract, the use of which  
cured her, and so severely to threaten her  
from its effects, and render her insane.—  
**Idiotic.**  
I was so far gone as to unfit her for  
her. We had almost despaired of a  
cure of the remarkable cure performed  
by the use of your Extract. It is with no  
small degree of gratification that I an-  
nounce to you the complete cure of my  
daughter, by the use of your Extract. It  
has exceeded our most sanguine ex-  
pectations, and she is freed from the most dreadful  
disease.  
**Perfect Health.**  
The most desirous of seeing her, and of as-  
certaining the cause of the cure, much which may be  
of use to our children, and to our friends.  
residence, two miles from the village of  
Chester, New York.  
**O. C. SLEW, Yonkers, N. Y.**  
**Testimony upon Testimony,**  
to the almost miraculous effect of this  
medicine. Read the following letter  
from  
J. Monroe, of Galliford, Ohio, one of  
the most physicians in that place:  
Galliford, Ohio, August 17th, 1846.  
It is in the case of Humanity:  
I am with no small degree of pleasure that I  
announce to you the complete triumph of  
the medicine in cases of Epilepsy. I have  
seen instances in which the use of this medicine  
has been successful in all. Three of the patients, I  
have seen radically cured. The fourth one re-  
mains, and will, I think, be cured. I am re-  
luctant to be in the habit of prescribing or recom-  
mending this medicine, but when I see an article  
in the papers for the use of the Vegetable Ex-  
tract, I feel it my duty to recommend it, and  
I am saying, that as soon as the Faculty are  
cured, they will be cured, and so severely to threaten  
their eyes against prejudice, and lend you  
the use of the Vegetable Extract, your statements  
and certificates of cures of some of twenty and  
thirty years and assure you I am not sorry I did  
so, as by the use of the Vegetable Extract alone  
he was cured.  
**PERFECT HEALTH.**  
I was so far gone as to unfit him for  
his former restored, with three months of  
health and usefulness. He is now 25  
years, 27 years 6 months of this time has  
with this most dreadful disease, and he is  
enjoying good health.  
I am without words I don't believe in. To  
be grateful to you for this thing, and to  
you on hundred dollars, I have no doubt  
as this another case of the kind, and I am  
of gratitude, I still owe you, but please  
not as interest on the debt in advance.  
Yours, very respectfully,  
**WILLIAM SECORE.**  
**Remarkable Cure performed by  
Hart's Vegetable Extract.**  
It is with no small degree of gratifica-  
tion that I announce to you the complete  
cure of my daughter, by the use of your  
Extract. At the age of six years, (her age at  
the time) she was first seized with the  
called Epileptic Fit; and with attacks she com-  
menced the Extract, the use of which  
cured her, and so severely to threaten her  
from its effects, and render her insane.—  
**Idiotic.**  
I was so far gone as to unfit her for  
her. We had almost despaired of a  
cure of the remarkable cure performed  
by the use of your Extract. It is with no  
small degree of gratification that I an-  
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disease.  
**Perfect Health.**  
The most desirous of seeing her, and of as-  
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[illegible][illegible]



